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GOVERNMENT WARMLY WELCOMES GATT COMMUNIQUE

OW201729 Tokyo KYODO in English 1708 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO -- The Japanese Government expressed a warm welcome early Sunday for the successful ending Saturday of the GATT ministerial meeting at Punta del Este, Uruguay, which adopted a statement to launch an "Uruguay round" of multilateral trade negotiations.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, who issued the welcoming statement here, said all participating countries in the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) banded together and overcame many difficulties with the common aim of resisting protectionism and strengthening the free trade system, thus attaining the conference aim of launching the new trade round. The new round was initiated by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in November 1983.

Gotoda said Japan is determined to play a constructive role to make the "Uruguay round" a success in terms of cooperation between countries concerned in order to contribute to the establishment of trade rules for the peace and prosperity of mankind in the 21st century.

FOREIGN MINISTRY: S. AFRICAN MINISTER UNWELCOME

OW192347 Tokyo KYODO in English 2309 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO -- The Japanese Government has told South Africa that South African National Education Minister F.W. De Klerk is not welcome in Japan, Foreign Ministry sources said Saturday. The sources said the Foreign Ministry had asked the South African Consulate-General in Tokyo to relay the Japanese message to Pretoria. Japan does not maintain full diplomatic relations with South Africa. The move came as Japan announced fresh sanctions against South Africa as part of international pressure against the white-led South African Government's apartheid policy.

"A visit to Japan by (De Klerk) at this time will be extremely inappropriate," a senior Foreign Ministry official said, noting that the United Nations General Assembly is now in session. Japan came under fire from the United Nations anti-apartheid committee for allowing Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha to visit Japan earlier this month.

De Klerk, according to sources in South Africa, was planning a private trip to Japan early next month and would have been the fourth South African Cabinet minister to visit in the past four months. Foreign Ministry sources admitted that the South African minister of environmental affairs and tourism visited Japan last June and South African Trade and Industry Minister Dawid de Villiers made an unpublicized visit to Japan in August. Foreign Ministry sources said the previous visits had been authorized on a "private basis" but the government plans to tighten up further visits by South African Cabinet ministers.

NAKASONE, WANG ZHAOGUO AT AMITY MEETING OPENING

OW220653 Tokyo KYODO in English 0646 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO -- A Japan-China friendship committee opened its annual meeting here Monday with many key speakers asserting that meaningful discussions must be based on an objective view of the two neighbors' history.

Wang Zhaoguo, Chinese side leader of the 21st century committee for Japan-China friendship, said that both countries should make "the greatest efforts to avoid hurting each others' feelings", delicately avoiding direct reference to the recent controversy [over] remarks by dismissed Education Minister Masayuki Fujio who partly denied Japan's war crimes in China. Wang, a Secretariat member of the Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party, said the recent negative affair between the two countries was caused by an attitude neglecting this prerequisite.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who took part in the opening ceremony, also said he had agreed with Chinese leader Hu Yaobang on the necessity of respecting people's feeling in each other country.

The three-year-old friendship committee, established in response to a call by Nakasone and Hu for close relations between the two countries in the 21st century. [sentence as received]

The 30 Chinese and Japanese experts from a wide range of fields move to Oiso, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tuesday where they will divide into three different groups to discuss major issues between the two countries. Tadao Ishikawa, president of Keio University and leader of Japanese side, said the participants in this third meeting were expected to discuss concrete proposals for solving what he called "unstable elements" between the two countries.

Since the term of committee members is five years, Ishikawa said, it is about time to get going on "creative works that will result in better relations." The groundwork was laid for this in past meetings, he said.

Nakasone is expected to host a luncheon for the Chinese participants on Thursday before their departure on Saturday.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NIGER PRESIDENT KOUNTCHE

Feted by Kim Il-song

SK192244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet Friday evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, on an official visit to Korea.

When President Kim Il-song and President Seyni Kountche appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause. The national anthems of Niger and the DPRK were played.

President Kim Il-song and President Seyni Kountche made speeches at the banquet.

The entourage of Seyni Kountche was invited to the banquet. Present there were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premiers Hong Si-hak and Chong Chun-ki and other senior officials.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Kim Il-song Speaks

SK211109 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet today at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, and delivered a speech. President Kim Il-song said in his speech:

Your excellency esteemed President Seyni Kountche, guests from Niger, and comrades and friends: I am very pleased to meet for the first time today with your excellency Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger. I ardently welcome you as a precious guest of our country and as a goodwill envoy of the Niger people.

Your excellency esteemed president, your visit to our country will serve as a momentous event in extending and developing the friendly relations between Korea and Niger, and contribute greatly to strengthening friendship and solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa and the Third World. A long geographical distance lies between Korea and Niger, but the peoples of our two countries are close friends because they have a common desire of independence and chajusong.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries entered a new stage of development particularly when your excellency esteemed president assumed the heavy responsibility of the head of state.

Although we are meeting for the first time today, many delegations have been exchanged between our two countries, and interchanges and cooperation have taken place between them. I am pleased that the relations of friendship and cooperation are developing well in the interests of our two peoples.

Strengthening friendship and solidarity among the non-aligned and developing countries is very important in promoting social progress and prosperity of the newly-emergent countries. The peoples of these countries share the common destiny and have many problems which they have to solve by joint efforts. It is only when they unite solidly and support and cooperate closely with each other that they can shape their destiny successfully and solve the urgent problems of our time satisfactorily.

The non-aligned and developing countries are now faced with important tasks of consolidating their political independence and building independent national economies. The political independence of a country can be durable and dependable only when it is based on economic independence. Those countries which have cast off the yoke of colonial enslavement and achieved national independence must make efforts to build their economies so as to attain economic independence. This is the way to free their peoples from hunger, poverty and the demon of ill health, effect social progress and maintain national dignity and independent positions in their external relations.

If they are to achieve economic independence, the non-aligned and developing countries must mobilize the efforts of their own peoples and domestic resources to the full and, at the same time, develop South-South cooperation, destroy the old international economic order and establish a new, fair one.

Over the past ten years since the organization of the Supreme Military Council under the leadership of your excellency esteemed Seyni Kountche, the Niger people have achieved many successes in preserving national independence and dignity, in improving national industry, in conserving their land from the encroachment by the desert and in increasing agricultural production. Today the Niger people are working hard to ensure national unity and stability and build a developed society.

The Republic of Niger is endeavouring to maintain the principles of non-alignment, achieve the complete liberation of Africa and develop the cooperation relations among the non-aligned and developing countries. Our people extend firm solidarity to the Niger people in their just struggle for the creation of a new life and wish you new success in your future work. Africa belongs to the Africans, and the future of Africa also belongs to the African people.

We express firm solidarity with the peoples in southern Africa in their fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for independence and liberation, firm solidarity with all the African people in their struggle for the complete liberation of Africa. The African people's just struggle for the complete liberation of Africa is sure to emerge victorious, and a new era of independence and prosperity will finally come to the African Continent.

The non-aligned Movement is further developing with the strong trend of the times towards chajusong and is exerting great influence on the international political life.

Korea and Niger, both the member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement, are working together, supporting and cooperating with each other, to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the movement and to build a peaceful, independent and new world.

Your excellency esteemed President Seyni Kountche, you have come a long way to visit our country on this occasion. This is an expression of your trust in and friendship for us as well as great support and encouragement for our people who are fighting to build socialism and reunify the country independently and peacefully. We are very grateful for this.

The streets of Pyongyang are now adorned with colourful decorations to greet our distinguished guests from Niger, and our people are feeling very happy. During your stay in our country you will enjoy high respect and warm welcome from our people and feel the warm friendship of our people for the Niger people.

At this place overflowing with intimacy, I propose a toast to the durable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Niger peoples, to the prosperity of the Republic of Niger, to the strengthening and development of the Nonaligned Movement, to the good health and long life of your excellency esteemed President Seyni Kountche, to the good health of the guests from Niger, and to the good health of many comrades and friends here.

Meet With Kim Il-song

SK201032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA) -- Talks were held here today between President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song and President of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger Seyni Kountche.

Present there on our side were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Young-nam, Vice-Premiers Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission An Pong-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and DPRK Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Niger Kim Kye-se.

Present on the opposite side were Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs Abdou Moudi, Minister of Mines and Power Sani Koutoubi, Minister of Planning Almoustapha Soumaila, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mahamat Sani Bako, Niger Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Ausseil Pierre, Prefect of Diffa Department Kimba Kollo and othr. [names, titles as received]

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Tete-a-Tete With Kim Il-song

SK201038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA) -- A tete-a-tete was held on September 20 between President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger. It proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kountche Departs**SK211000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0057 GMT 21 Sep 86**

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 21 saw off Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, who is leaving after successfully concluding his official visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song shook hands with President Seyni Kountche and hugged him. President Seyni Kountche expressed deep thanks for the hospitality accorded him by President Kim Il-song during his stay in Korea.

President Seyni Kountche was warmly seen off at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Young-nam and other senior officials and a large number of working people in the city.

Economic Pact Signed**SK211006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 21 Sep 86**

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- An accord on economic and technological cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Niger was signed in Pyongyang today. It was signed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, authorized by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mahamat Sani Bako, authorized by the government of the Republic of Niger.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CHINESE PEOPLE'S DAILY GROUP**SK201043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 20 Sep 86**

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY headed by its editor-in-chief Tan Wenrui on a visit to Korea.

On hand were Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN Yi Song-pok. Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Zong Kewen was also present.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION**SK211014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 21 Sep 86**

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on September 21 received and visiting delegation of the State Planning Committee of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Yosef W. Mikael, chairman of the Southern District Planning Committee.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Hong Song-nam, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission An Pong-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul and Ethiopian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Fisseha Geda.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, to President Kim Il-song.

KPA CHIEF OF STAFF RECEIVED BY GDR'S HONECKER

SK210929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, September 21 (KCNA) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, stated that the GDR demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and actively supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

He said this when he met the military delegation of the DPRK headed by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on September 19.

The GDR, he noted, fully supports all the measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis and expresses militant solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for their realisation.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Returns From E. Europe Tour

SK210910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, returned home yesterday by plane after having visited Romania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic.

It was met at the airport by member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee Kim Hwan, General Kim Kwang-chin and Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk of the Korean People's Army, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi, GDR Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern, Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov and the military attache of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA SIGNED

SK210914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the 16th meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on September 20. It was signed by Vice-Premier Hong Si-hak and head of the Bulgarian Government delegation Georgi Karamanev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A protocol of the 15th meeting of the scientific-technological cooperation subcommittee of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of Korea and Bulgaria was also signed Saturday.

YI CHONG-OK, OTHERS ATTEND CEMETERY DEDICATION

SK201058 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The dedication of a cemetery for patriotic martyrs was solemnly held on the morning of 17 September on the spot. Placed about the ceremony site were the slogans, "Let us become revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to the leader like the anti-Japanese guerrillas," "Let us complete the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation," and "Let us achieve the historic cause of national reunification with the united strength of the nation." [passage omitted]

The dedication ceremony was attended by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK; Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Chong Chun-ki, and Kang Hui-won, candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the party Central Committee; responsible functionaries of political parties, government organs, and public organization; KPA general officers; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; and bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs. The ceremony was also attended by Mr Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean foreign minister and commander of a corps of the South Korean Army. [passage omitted]

REPORTAGE ON NAKASONE VISIT; MEETINGS WITH CHON

Nakasone Apologizes to Chon

OW200553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed a "heartfelt sense of regret" over controversial remarks by one of his dismissed Cabinet members on Japan's colonial rule of Korea Saturday at the start of an overnight visit here. "Let me express our heartfelt sense of regret for the fault" committed by then Education Minister Masayuki Fujio earlier this month, Nakasone was quoted as telling President Chon Tu-hwan in a brief meeting at the Blue House presidential mansion.

In a Japanese magazine interview, Fujio said Korea should share the responsibility to some degree for Japan's annexation of the Korean peninsula in 1910, the beginning of colonial rule which lasted until the end of World War II. The statement angered the Seoul government and seriously damaged bilateral relations. A South Korean official called the Fujio statement the "worst" incident between the two countries since normalization of diplomatic ties in 1965.

Nakasone dismissed Fujio from his Cabinet post in the face of growing protests, from South Korea as well as from China. A senior South Korean Government official had suggested that Fujio, a veteran politician noted for his outspokenness, resign as education minister. Fujio rejected a suggestion by Nakasone that he should resign.

"Our national pride was damaged (by Fujio's remarks) but I am satisfied that the prime minister made a decision swiftly to settle the (diplomatic crisis)," Chon was quoted as telling Nakasone during the 30-minute meeting.

Nakasone thanked the president for sending Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su to Tokyo for the first Japan-South Korea regular foreign ministerial meeting on September 10 despite the diplomatic row. Seoul had threatened to unilaterally postpone the meeting.

Chon and Nakasone will meet again Sunday for more extensive talks on bilateral and international problems, including the status of Koreans living in Japan. It is their third series of meetings since January 1983 in Seoul. Nakasone is here to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games to demonstrate Japan's support for the Chon government's hosting of the regional sports event and the 1988 Olympic Games also set for Seoul.

The president and prime minister later sat together in the national stadium to watch the gala opening ceremony of the Asian Games which began at 3 p.m. (local time, same as Japan Standard Time). [0600 GMT] The attendance of a foreign leader at an opening ceremony is unusual in the history of the Asian Games, which are held every four years.

As the prime minister tried to mend fences with Japan's closest neighbor and exchanged greetings with the president, a group of 11 prominent dissidents, including Quaker leader Ham Sok-hon, 85, started a sit-in in a Roman Catholic church here to protest Nakasone's visit. They called Nakasone a "standard-bearer of new Japanese militarism" in a statement and said he should return to Japan immediately.

In a similar protest action, a group of five student activists stormed into the Culture Center of the Japanese Embassy here Wednesday. Opposition leader Yi Min-u and the two major independent newspapers, TONG-A ILBO and CHOSON ILBO, also said Nakasone should not come to Seoul at least at present.

Nakasone flew to Seoul in a chartered plane which landed at the air force base at Songnam, south of the capital, not Kimpo International Airport, the site of a powerful bomb explosion last Sunday which killed five people and injured more than 30 others. The terrorist action is regarded here as sabotage by North Korea aimed at the Asian Games, though no evidence linking the incident to Pyongyang has been found. South Korean authorities are providing "maximum" security for Nakasone.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che was on hand to welcome Nakasone as he stepped down from the Japan Air Lines plane under a cloudy sky. Over a dozen Japanese residents waving Japanese and South Korean national flags also welcomed the prime minister at the military base. There was no motorcade or crowd of people to greet Nakasone as the limousine carrying him travelled to the national cemetery, the first stop on his two-day visit. There was a huge turnout of citizens along the main street of Seoul when Nakasone visited here in January 1983 as the first Japanese prime minister to do so.

Chon Fetes Nakasone

OW201552 Tokyo KYODO in English 1533 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone wound up his first day in Seoul Saturday by attending an informal dinner given in his honor by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. Chon played host at his presidential palace after he and Nakasone attended the opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games Saturday afternoon.

Officials said the president thanked Nakasone for coming to Seoul for the sports festival, and Nakasone extended congratulations to South Korea for holding a colorful and "wonderful" ceremony. Nakasone arrived in the South Korean capital Saturday and held formal talks with Chon before attending the Asian Games ceremony.

The prime minister told Chon during the three-hour dinner that he was overwhelmed by seeing China's national flag and described Saturday as a historic day because Chinese athletes took part in the ceremony even though China and South Korea do not have diplomatic relations. Chon reportedly said he, too, was moved, adding that he became confident China will take part in the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. Nakasone and Chon sang songs during a dinner party featuring traditional Korean dishes. Officials said the prime minister sang a Korean song in Korean, and Chon also sang a Korean song. A total of 20 people, including former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi, attended the dinner. Nakasone is due to return home Sunday.

21 Sep Chon-Nakasone Talks

OW210606 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan said Sunday Japan will relax its alien registration law in order to remove a major diplomatic problem between Tokyo and Seoul.

Nakasone said Koreans and other foreigners living in Japan will be fingerprinted only once at the time of their initial application for residence certificates if the law is revised. At present, they are fingerprinted at the time of registration and every five years thereafter when certificates are renewed. President Chon appreciated Nakasone's intention to ease the law, according to Japanese officials accompanying the prime minister. But Nakasone did not say Japan will totally abolish the fingerprinting requirement as demanded by many foreigners living in Japan, most of them Koreans, according to the officials.

More than 1,300 foreigners in Japan have refused to be fingerprinted, calling the requirement a human rights violation. This prompted Japanese law-enforcement authorities to arrest some of the objectors, angering the South Korean Government. Japan has a population of about 850,000 foreigners, 680,000 of them Koreans.

The two leaders also talked about the regional situation with Chon expressing concern about closer relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea "posing a threat to the Asian and Pacific regions." "The military strength of the Soviet Union has been built up in the regions more than in any other part of the world," Chon was quoted as telling Nakasone.

Chon then asked Nakasone to increase Japan's diplomatic influence over China in order to neutralize the situation, according to the officials. China is also cautious about Moscow-Pyongyang ties. Its participation in the Asian Games which began here Saturday may put greater distance between China and North Korea which boycotted the sports event. But, Chon called the Chinese participation in the Asian Games a "very good trend." The officials said Nakasone pledged Japan's continued efforts to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula.

On other bilateral issues, Chon urged Nakasone to open up the Japanese market wider and increase imports of South Korean products in order to reduce Japan's huge trade surplus with South Korea which reached 3 billion dollars in 1985. The Seoul government is concerned that the trade imbalance may become a political problem.

Nakasone said Japan will make maximum efforts to help South Korea's export promotion projects such as trade fairs and business missions. The Japanese Government will consider sending a delegation to South Korea to expand imports from that country, Nakasone was quoted as telling Chon in an 80-minute meeting at the Blue House presidential mansion. Chon specifically mentioned construction of a new Kansai international airport in western Japan, and suggested participation of South Korean firms in the 8-billion dollar project would be a "symbol" of overall South Korea-Japan relations, the officials said. The United States is also pressing Japan to allow American firms to take part in the project.

The prime minister and president agreed to hold an annual regular bilateral ministerial meeting in Tokyo, probably within this year.

Nakasone offered to exempt from taxes contributions by Korean residents of Japan to the Seoul Olympics in 1988 and plans to invite 500 South Korean young men and women to visit Japan over the next five years, according to the officials. They said Chon welcomed Nakasone's initiative.

In their first brief meeting Saturday, Nakasone expressed a "heartfelt sense of regret" for offending remarks made by former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio on Japan's colonial rule of Korea from 1910 to 1945.

Fujio's statement in a Japanese magazine seriously damaged bilateral relations. Seoul once threatened to put off a bilateral foreign ministerial meeting but sent delegates to Tokyo on September 10 following Fujio's dismissal by Nakasone. In Saturday's meeting, Chon lauded Nakasone's swift action to settle the diplomatic crisis.

Chon was also quoted as telling Nakasone: "The highway built by the two of us will never fall apart." The two leaders made a major breakthrough in bilateral relations with Nakasone's historic visit to Seoul in January 1983, the first by a Japanese prime minister, and then a visit to Tokyo in September 1984 by Chon, also the first by a South Korean president.

Officially, Nakasone came to Seoul to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games Saturday to renew Japan's support for South Korea's hosting of the sports event and the 1988 Olympics. But the focus shifted to how Nakasone will mend fences with South Korea over Fujio's remarks. Seoul-Tokyo relations also were set back by the postponement of a visit to Seoul by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko for her health reasons.

Trade Imbalance Discussed

SK210751 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan on Sunday called on Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to come up with "fundamental and concrete" ways to redress the chronic trade imbalance lopsidedly favoring Japan. Chon made the call in a meeting with the Japanese leader, who came to Seoul Saturday to attend the opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games, his spokesman, Yi Chong-yul, said. In a summit conference held at Chon's official residence, the Korean president pointed up the serious impact Korea's trade deficit had on its economy and demanded that Japan open its market more widely to Korean goods and import more from Korea.

In response, Nakasone pledged to rectify the issue by making further efforts to expand Japan's imports from Korea in light of the escalating deficit in recent months, according to the presidential spokesman. Nakasone promised to send a team next month to Seoul on a mission to cooperate with Koreans in developing parts, to extend support for the holding in Japan of a Korean products exposition, to dispatch a large purchasing mission and to assist a Korean delegation in its promotional activities in Japan to export more from Korea. [passage omitted]

The two leaders also exchanged views on the Soviet Union's recently intensified advance to Asia and the Pacific and the situation in Northeast Asia in connection with a closer military cooperation between Moscow and Pyongyang and agreed to maintain a close consultation for the peace and security in this part of the world. Nakasone and Chon shared the view that the deterrence of war on the Korean peninsula is the most important task facing their two nations at a time when military threat is increasing because of the closer military alliance between Moscow and Pyongyang and North Korea's suspension of dialogue with South Korea. He also reaffirmed his government's position endorsing Seoul's bid to join the United Nations together with Pyongyang, expediting inter-Korean contacts and supporting the 1988 Olympics.

The two also agreed to hold the 14th Korean-Japanese regular ministerial meeting in Tokyo this year.

Nakasone Meets Press After Talks

SK210728 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone stressed here Sunday that Japan firmly supports South Korea's efforts for peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula, including the cross recognition of two Koreas by each other's allies, the simultaneous entry into the United Nations and President Chon Tu-hwan's initiatives for peaceful reunification. Nakasone said that the political and military situations on the peninsula are still very strained. In particular, Japan is keenly watching the recent military tie-ups between Pyongyang and Moscow.

The Japanese leader flew into Seoul Saturday to attend Saturday's opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games and hold a summit meeting with Chon.

In a press conference after his meeting with Chon, Nakasone said that there has been no change in Japan's basic position that the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula should be settled through inter-Korean negotiations.

On the chronic trade imbalance, long in Japan's favor, the prime minister said that the Japanese Government is making continuous effort to correct the trade imbalance. He said that Japan's economic situation has been in the doldrum to the point of being called a "yen-induced recession", and it is quite natural, seen from an economic point, that Japanese goods find their way into Korean market where economic conditions are good.

Nakasone said it was very regrettable that an incident involving the controversial remarks of former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio occurred at a time when the two neighbors have entered into a new dimension of friendship and cooperation. The Fujio [as received] claimed that Korea was partly held responsible for imperial Japan's 1910 annexation of the Korean peninsula. Fujio's remark cost his Cabinet portfolio. The Japanese leader pledged that he would make sincere effort to prevent such an incident from recurring, saying that "there has been a least [as received] change in the friendship and respects the Japanese Government and its people have for Korea."

Touching on the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988, Nakasone said what the Japanese Government concerns most was the staging of the 1988 games successfully with positive participation of East European communist countries. He said that the donations for the Seoul Olympics by Japanese or Korean residents in Japan will be tax free.

Turning to the situation on the Korean peninsula, Nakasone said the peace and stability on the peninsula is instrumental to the peace and stability of Asia and the rest of the world. "Japan will make contacts with concerned countries, including South Korea, the United States, China and the Soviet Union, to resolve the Korean problem on the bottom of its respect for the South Korean Government," he said.

On the issue of fingerprinting of foreign residents, including Koreans in Japan, Nakasone said he instructed relevant authorities to study ways to get aliens fingerprinted only once through the amendment of relevant law next year. He added that President Chon acknowledged the Japanese Government's willingness to improve the fingerprinting method.

Nakasone said that Japan agreed to invite 100 Korean youths to visit Japan every year over the next five years beginning in 1987 to expedite the exchange of visits by each other's people.

Nakasone on E. Bloc, Olympics

OW211155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Seoul, Sept. 21 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here Sunday Japan will call on Soviet-bloc countries to send athletes to Seoul for the Olympic Games in 1988 to make the international sports event successful.

Most socialist countries in Asia jointed North Korea in boycotting the Asian Games, a regional version of the Olympiad, which got under way here Saturday. Pyongyang says Seoul is using the Asian Games to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula and increase tension there.

Speaking to reporters, Nakasone called the military situation on the peninsula "tense" and said he will talk with the United States, the Soviet Union and China to find out ways to reduce tension in the region. [passage omitted]

In response to concern expressed by a South Korean reporter about Japan's military strength, Nakasone said his country has kept its self-defense forces at a "modest" level. "This shows our consideration for Asian countries," Nakasone said. "Internationalism is Japan's basic national principle and the greater majority of the Japanese believe in it," he added.

ROK-Japan Dispute 'Settled'

OW211119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone ended an overnight visit here Sunday with assurances from President Chon Tu-hwan of continued efforts to promote friendship despite a recent diplomatic row called the worst incident in bilateral relations in more than two decades.

"Frankly speaking, I came to Seoul with depressed feeling," Nakasone said at the beginning of the second meeting with Chon Sunday morning. But I am impressed with warm welcome (extended by the Korean)." Nakasone referred to a statement made by one of his Cabinet members last month that South Korea is partly responsible for Japan's annexation of the Korean peninsula in 1910. Korea was a Japanese colony until the end of World War II in 1945. The remark by then Education Minister Masayuki Fujio angered the Koreans, prompting the Seoul government to threaten to postpone a scheduled bilateral foreign ministerial meeting in Tokyo. A South Korean diplomat described the state of bilateral relations then as the "worst" since normalization of diplomatic ties in 1965.

Amid rising protests from Seoul, Nakasone dismissed Fujio from the Cabinet on September 8 in what Chon Saturday called a "swift decision" to improve the strained Tokyo-Seoul ties. This cleared the way for the ministerial conference. Nakasone renewed his apology in a meeting with Chon Saturday.

The president responded: "Our national pride was damaged by (Fujio's remark) but Prime Minister Nakasone made a swift decision to resolve (the diplomatic crisis)."

Chon also said, the highway built by the two of us will never fall apart. The statement finally settled the problem and the prime minister achieved the primary objective of his Seoul trip, Japanese sources said.

They said Nakasone needs stable, trouble-free relations with South Korea, the United States and Southeast Asian countries before launching active diplomacy toward the Soviet Union as the top diplomatic task of his administration. There is speculation that Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev may visit Tokyo in January as the first top Kremlin leader to do so.

The South Korean president also wanted to see improvement of bilateral relations before the beginning of the Asian Games and convening of the next National Assembly session, diplomatic sources here said. Hot debate is expected in South Korea's national legislature over constitutional amendment demanded by opposition parties to open the way for direct presidential election.

The Japanese sources said Nakasone and Chon had no other alternatives but to settle the dispute politically without delay. The sources also said the two have close personal relationship which helped to work out a political solution. Nakasone visited Seoul in January 1983, the first Japanese prime minister to do so, and Chon came to Tokyo a year later, also the first by a South Korean president.

Chon invited Nakasone to sit close to him in the royal box of the Olympic stadium to watch the opening ceremony of the Asian Games Saturday. Nakasone was the only foreign government leader to attend the ceremony -- the official purpose of his Seoul visit. But he used the opportunity to restore troubled bilateral relations and, it seemed, he succeeded at least on the government level.

The two leaders also discussed bilateral trade imbalance, the status of Korean residents in Japan, the Soviet military buildup and other regional affairs during their two meetings Saturday and Sunday at the Blue House presidential mansion. When Nakasone pledged to ease Japan's alien registration law for the benefit of Koreans and other foreigners living in Japan, Chon appreciated the move but called for greater access to the Japanese market by South Korean products in order to reduce a huge trade imbalance currently in favor of Japan. Chon warned that the trade deficit with Japan may become a political problem.

He also urged Nakasone to increase Japan's influence over China in order to neutralize the increasingly close alliance between the Soviet Union and North Korea, according to Japanese officials.

CHON REITERATES CALL FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST NORTH

SK220205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Monday said that North Korea which boycotted the ongoing Asian Games was increasingly maneuvering to impede the Seoul games "by all means."

"All the people should endeavor to make themselves familiar with a wartime action code in preparations for the possibility that our enemy may kill innocent people recklessly in a blitz attack on the both front and back lines and through chemical warfares," Chon said.

Chon renewed his call for people's vigilance against North Korea in a message he delivered for nationwide ceremonies marking the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the Civil Defense Corps.

Chon continued, "The North Korean communist regime is strengthening military ties with an expansionist power, which has been trying to advance into the west Pacific area, increasing tensions on and around the Korean peninsula."

The president called upon the people to extend their cooperation to ensure a success in staging the Asian Games so as to bring about great achievement and thus to underscore the potential energy and bright future of the Koreans.

SAMARANCH: NO MORE COHOSTING CONCESSIONS TO DPRK

SK192348 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch has ruled out any further concession to North Korea's demands to co-host the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

"North Korea must accept the proposal from the IOC with no conditions," Samaranch told a press conference at the Lotte Hotel Thursday.

He said a fourth round of inter-Korean talks on North Korea's participation in the Seoul Olympics could be held, but only when Pyongyang accepted the IOC proposal.

The IOC offered at the last round of talks in June to allow Pyongyang to stage table tennis, archery, road cycling and some soccer matches.

Seoul agreed to the plan but Pyongyang is threatening to boycott the Seoul Games unless it has at least 10 of the 23 Olympic sports.

Samaranch, speaking after a joint session of the IOC Executive Board with the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF), said the issue had to be resolved one year before the events begin, when invitations to the Games are sent out.

The head of Olympic Movement also said that he believed the Seoul Asian Games would be "very, very successful" and lead to the success for the 1988 Olympics, despite a bomb blast which killed five people at Kimpo International Airport last Sunday.

He said the fact that China, despite the lack of diplomatic ties with Korea, had sent a "very strong team" must be encouraging for the 1988 Olympics.

He also expected the Soviet-bloc nations to come in 1988 because they had already taken part in world-class competitions hosted by Korea, including the 14th World Judo Championships held last year in Seoul.

'U.S. PERSONNEL' REMAINS BROUGHT TO BANGKOK

BK210158 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Ta Phraya -- A group of Khmer resistance fighters yesterday brought back from Kampuchea what they claimed to be the remains of two Americans -- a journalist and a soldier.

The fighters of the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF) also brought along two "dog tags" or military identification tags.

They also claimed to have spotted two Westerners, whom they said were Americans, farming in the Kampuchean province of Rattanakhiri near the Vietnamese border.

One of the identification tags with the serial number 504629342 A. Pos. (blood type) supposedly belonged to Bernard Hendricks, which the Khmers said was a Methodist journalist.

The second tag carries the name of John R. Ogelsey and the serial number US56710899 A. LDS.

The KPNLAF fighters showed reporters near Ban Nong Samet in this district of Prachin Buri what they claimed to be the leg bones of the two Americans.

They added that within 15 days they would be able to bring back the skulls of the two Americans whom they said were killed by the Khmer Rouge in 1972.

The Khmers claimed they had found other remains of Americans inside Kampuchea.

The KPNLAF guerillas also said they spotted two Westerners farming near the mountains in Rattanakhiri Province but did not say whether the men were working with Khmer farmers or were under detention.

They said a group of Khmer traders were trying to take photographs of the westerners or to contact them and then try to help them out of Kampuchea...

A US embassy source told the BANGKOK POST last night that the remains could not be immediately verified although the embassy had a record of names of journalists and servicemen missing in Kampuchea.

The source said the only way the remains could be verified was in the laboratories of the Joint Casualty Resolution Centre and the Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii.

Further Bangkok Post Report

BK220123 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The names of two Americans whose remains a group of Khmer resistance fighters claimed they had brought back from Kampuchea are not listed among those missing, a U.S. Embassy source said yesterday.

The source said the names of the two Americans did not even appear on the casualty list.

A group of Khmer Peoples National Liberation Armed Forces fighters claimed on Saturday they had the remains and identification tags of Bernard Hendricks and John R. Ogelsey.

The embassy list showed that there are 83 active duty servicemen, eight civilians and 28 Third Country nationals registered as missing in Kampuchea. [passage omitted]

KPNLF SQUAD SAID SEARCHING FOR LIVE AMERICANS

BK220520 Hong Kong AFP in English 0508 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Sept 22 (AFP) — A squad of guerrillas has slipped into Cambodia in search of two U.S. nationals they claim to have sighted in the north east of the country, resistance sources said Monday. The 10 guerrillas, who left from Thailand Sunday, were heading for Ratanakiri Province near the Vietnamese border. They want to take photographs and record a conversation with the two men, according to sources of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), the major non-communist group fighting the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

KPNLF guerrillas told reporters Saturday in the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet that they met the two unidentified men farming near mountains in Ratanakiri at the "beginning of this month." They said the alleged U.S. nationals told them they had been living in the area since the height of the Vietnam war and that they were not prisoners.

A U.S. Embassy official in Bangkok told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he would leave for Aranyaprathet Monday in a bid to "gather information from those who saw the two men." He said he also wanted to see the alleged remains of a U.S. journalist and soldier, which a squad led by KPNLF battalion commander Liew Nae claimed to have found.

Mr. Liew Nae said on Friday that his unit had found the remains, plus two dog tags, in Kandol district of Kampong Cham Province [as received] 100 kilometers (60 miles) east of Phnom Penh. The guerrillas said they believed the two men were captured by the Khmer Rouge in August 1971 and killed the following year. [passage omitted]

VONADK CLAIMS 3 SOVIET ADVISERS KILLED 17 SEP

BK210036 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Sep 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Route 4 battlefield: On 17 September, our National Army ambushed and set ablaze a Vietnamese car packed with the Soviet advisers and Vietnamese enemies in an area east of Treng Trayoeng on Route 4. We killed 12 enemies, including 3 Soviet advisers, and wounded 8 others. We destroyed seven AKs, three M-79s, a B-40, and all the material in the car. [passage omitted]

POLITICAL BUREAU COMMUNIQUE ON CHEA SIM VISITS

BK220530 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Sep 86

["Communique of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau" -- date not given]

[Text] At the invitations of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of the People's Chamber of the GDR, and of the Polish National Assembly, Comrade Chea Sim member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK national Assembly, headed a delegation to pay official friendship visits to these friendly countries from 19 August to 6 September 1986.

During its 20 September 1986 session, the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee listened to Comrade Chea Sim's report on the outcome of this visit. After listening to comrade Chea Sim's report, the Political Bureau highly valued the successful outcome of the National Assembly delegation's visit to these three friendly countries. The Political Bureau fully agreed with all the points raised by Comrade Chea Sim during his talks with the officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the People's Chamber of the GDR, and the Polish National Assembly as well as during his cordial conversations with the party-state leaders of the three friendly countries.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau welcomed the resolutions of the 27th CPCU Congress, the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, and the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. In particular, the Political Bureau expressed great elation over the economic successes of the three countries during the first half of this year.

The Political Bureau expressed its firm conviction that the three fraternal countries will certainly score new successes in implementing the resolutions of their party congresses.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau expressed its thanks for the immense support and assistance of the three countries to the revolutionary cause of Cambodia, particularly their full support for the statement of the 13th conference of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese foreign ministers.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau expressed satisfaction over the assurances of the three countries to continue their support and assistance to the correct revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau highly appraised the peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the USSR, the GDR, and the Polish People's Republic, particularly Comrade Gorbachev's Vladivostok statement aimed at securing good relations and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and his 18 August 1986 television address on the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear arms tests until 1 January 1987.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau regarded this visit by the National Assembly delegation as significant in enhancing and strengthening the friendly relations, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the Cambodian party, government, National Assembly, and people and those of the three countries and as a contribution to the defense of peace in the world.

KAYSONE REAFFIRMS STAND ON RELATIONS WITH THAILAND

BK201356 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 September Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received Chaiya Chindawong, ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, who handed over a letter of thanks from General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

On this occasion, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan held talks with the Thai ambassador in a good atmosphere. The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his pleasure and thanks for the fine words contained in the letter of thanks. It reaffirmed to the Thai ambassador the LPDR Government's consistent and unchanged stand and attitude in the effort to normalize and improve the neighborly and fraternal relations between Laos and Thailand in response to the legitimate aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples and in conformity with the interests of peace and security in this region.

Also on 19 September, Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received the letter of thanks from General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. The letter reads:

I am highly honored and thank your excellency very much for sending me a congratulatory letter on the occasion of my royal appointment as prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand for another term.

I agree with your excellency that it is now time for the governments of the two countries to try to improve our neighborly and fraternal relations in all respects. On my part, I will try to seek ways to develop the long-standing and close Thai-Lao relations in the interests of our two peoples.

On this occasion, I wish your excellency and the entire Lao people happiness and progress and satisfaction in whatever you desire.

LAOS, VIETNAM SIGN BORDER TREATY, PROTOCOL

BK201330 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] To further strengthen the special friendship relations and all-around cooperation between the two countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, Laos and Vietnam signed the complementary treaty to the Laos-Vietnam border delimitation treaty signed on 18 July 1977 and the protocol on the on-spot delimitation of the border and the planting of border markers along the entire Laos-Vietnam border signed on 24 January 1986.

The complementary treaty and the protocol state that the two sides will exchange ratification documents to legalize the complementary treaty and the protocol. Representing the governments of the two countries, Khamfeuan Tounalom, Lao ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV, and Hoang Bich Son, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, thus exchanged the ratification documents on 19 September in Hanoi. Attending the ceremony were (?Nguyen Vinh Linh), representative of the SRV National Assembly, and senior cadres concerned of the two sides.

POLICE REPORT 4 TERRORISTS ENTER COUNTRY

BK210902 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] A highly placed source at the Police Special Branch Division has told NAE0 NA that the Police Special Branch last week held meetings to map out plans to prevent sabotage at various embassies, such as the U.S., Spanish, Israeli, and British Embassies. This is because the Police Special Branch on 15 September received a report saying that four Palestinian terrorists with extensive experience in bomb sabotage had slipped into Thailand. To prevent untoward incidents, the Special Branch Police Headquarters has taken preventive measures by immediately informing the embassies in question; those embassies said they had received the same report. The Special Branch Police has provided more security officials to those embassies.

Asked if the report could be confirmed, the source said the Special Branch Police Division is still checking the reliability of the report. However, steps have to be taken in the wake of repeated bombings in France caused by Arab terrorists demanding the release of Arab terrorist prisoners. There has also been a report of bombings planted against the United States to protest U.S. support for Israel. As for Spain, Arab terrorists are displeased that Spain established diplomatic relations with Israel. Spain also hosts NATO bases. The Special Branch Police Division must pay great attention to the report, especially because there have been frequent bomb scares in recent days, even though it still could not confirm whether the terrorists had really slipped into the country.

Police Major General Wanit Kunlana, chief of the Immigration Police division, earlier reported to newsmen that, following the crimes committed by the three Hong Kong criminals who were killed by Thai police following their escape attempt, Police Director General Narong Mahanon instructed the Immigration Division to step up measures for checking on those entering Thailand, especially those refusing to leave the country when their visas expire.

Meanwhile, Chief of the Police Foreign Affairs, Division Police Major General Phibun Kunlawanit told newsmen that his division is coordinating with Interpol to check the names of international terrorists. The names would be included in the black list of the Immigration Division for alert and control.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITING U.S., UN FROM 21 SEP

BK210945 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is now on a visit to the United States for talks with U.S. officials on bilateral issues and to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

The foreign minister will stay in Washington between 21 and 25 September, and will meet a number of U.S. Congressmen. While in the U.S. Capitol, he will also discuss the war reserve stockpile and regional security issues with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

From 25-30 September, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi will be in New York to attend the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly. He will be back in Washington on 1 October to continue talks with senior officials before flying on to Hawaii, Japan, and Hong Kong. In Hong Kong, the minister will declare open a Thai Consulate.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi and his entourage are expected to return to Bangkok on 11 October.

PAPER REPORTS 'SIGNIFICANT GESTURE' TO LAOS

BK220133 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Thailand has agreed to sell one more strategic product to Laos as a goodwill gesture to improve Thai-Lao relations.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters before leaving for New York over the weekend that the military and security officials agreed Friday to sell 300,000 metres of barbed wire to Laos, which is one of the 273 embargoed items.

"In the past, we did not sell Laos this strategic product, which has military applications. We hope that Laos will respond positively," Sitthi said.

In the past, the Thai authorities allowed local companies to supply certain strategic goods to Laos on a case-by-case basis. They fear that if these items are not controlled, Laos might stockpile them and threaten the security of Thailand.

Sitthi also said that contacts between the two countries have intensified. Recently the Interior Ministry ordered the provincial officials along the Thai-Laos border to exchange views with Laotian officials and urged them to organize sport and cultural activities to promote the traditional friendship.

In New York, Sitthi will also meet with the Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, who will replace Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut. Sitthi originally was scheduled to meet and discuss with Phoun outstanding bilateral issues.

Sitthi said he will discuss the fate of the 1,200 Laotian refugees stranded in Thailand with Souban. "We have screened all of them. They came to Thailand because of economic problems and not for political reasons. If Laos agrees to take back these refugees, it means Laos has good intentions," Sitthi said.

Since July last year the Thai Government has been screening Laotians who crossed the border into Thailand. About 1,200 Laotians have failed to meet the requirements for refugee status and were waiting for repatriation.

During his visit here early this month, Jean Pierre Hocke, the UNHCR chief, said that he was optimistic that the 1,200 Laotians will be repatriated in the near future.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY SUPPORTS PRK STAND ON UN SEAT

BK211510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Under the headline "Expel the Genocidal Pol Pot Clique from the United Nations," a commentary in today's NHAN DAN says:

The letter recently sent by Mr Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the president of the 41st UN General Assembly session is a voice raised by the Cambodian people -- who are the masters of their country and their own destiny -- with the highest international body. This is a sincere voice expressing their desire for peace, their opposition to the danger of nuclear holocaust, and their acclamation and support for the initiatives of historic significance of the Soviet Union as well as for the many efforts made by world peace and progress forces to achieve the lofty cause of consolidating world peace and security. This is the unswerving stand of the Cambodian people who, with an earnest desire for Asian-Pacific peace and stability, are promoting increased unity among the three Indochinese countries and doing their utmost to promote dialogue with their neighboring countries, especially with the ASEAN states, for the benefit of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in Asia as a whole.

Comrade Hun Sen's letter discussed a burning moral question, that is, Cambodia's representation at the United Nations. With all the compelling strength of 8 years of the Cambodian nation's revival from the ashes of genocide, the letter presented a fact and a very legitimate demand: The legitimate PRK Government has competently assumed responsibilities as the sole, authentic representative of the Cambodian people. It is a high time for the United Nations, on the basis of respecting legitimate rights of the Cambodian people, to oust the criminal Polpotists from the seat they occupy in this organization.

Our people totally support this stand of the PRK. What a monstrosity to see that the Polpotists -- the genocidal criminals who deserve being hanged, who are being spurned by the Cambodian people and by a broad section of mankind, and who are being directed by the imperialists, expansionist, and reactionary forces -- continue to be regarded as the representative of the Cambodian people. Such a contempt for common sense and reality cannot help in the search for a solution to the Cambodian issue and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. On the contrary, it is an obstacle to that effort and a challenge to human conscience.

To boot the genocidal Pol Pot clique out of the United Nations is not only a moral issue but also a question of honoring the spirit of the UN Charter because they are a tool used by forces hostile to the three Indochinese countries to continue to sabotage peace and stability in the Indochinese peninsula as well as in Southeast Asia.

To allow them to continue sitting at the United Nations can only harm the prestige of this biggest international organization.

LAOS BORDER TREATY RATIFICATION EXCHANGED

OW200807 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 20 -- Vietnam and Laos yesterday exchanged instruments ratifying the complementary treaty to the border delimitation treaty, reached between the two countries respectively on Jan. 24, 1986 and July 18, 1977.

Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Toualom signed the documents in a ceremony held here the same day.

LAI CHAU PROVINCE ORGANIZES PARTY CONGRESSES

BK191446 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Various basic party organizations in Lai Chau Province have organized their congresses recently. Phong Tho, Sinh Ho, Tua Chua, and Muong Te Districts have satisfactorily completed their party organization congresses despite difficulty in communications. Various grass-roots party organization congresses have launched an emulation drive to score achievements to welcome party congresses at various levels. They are striving to accelerate the production of grain and foodstuffs, improve circulation and distribution, and stabilize prices and the market, thereby satisfactorily serving the daily life of the cadres and people.

Various grass-roots party organizations have elected their new executive committees to ensure the fulfillment of various tasks and have appointed delegates to attend party congresses at higher levels.

HA NAM NINH PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESSES

BK191456 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] In their recent congresses, various district and city party organizations of Ha Nam Ninh Province have contributed ideas to documents of the Sixth CPV Congress and the political report of the provincial party committee, while discussing measures to develop agricultural production. Many grass-roots production units proposed methods to exploit various potentials to increase agricultural production output. Binh Luc and Yen Yen Districts' party organizations discussed measures to expand cultivation in low-lying areas, increase acreage for vegetables and subsidiary food crops in the winter season, and expand occupations and areas for industrial crops, especially those for export.

Through these basic party organizations congresses, the quality and organization of party committees have been strengthened, thus enabling them to meet requirements for new tasks.

MITTERRAND DEPARTS BALI FOR PARIS 19 SEP

BK190653 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpt] French President Mitterrand and his entourage left Bali this morning for Paris, ending their 4-day state visit to Indonesia. [Passage omitted]

STUDENTS PROTEST DEVALUATION, EVICTION

BK201455 Hong Kong AFP in English 1418 GMT Sep 86

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 20 (AFP) -- Several hundred university students staged a peaceful banner and leaflet protest Saturday against threatened eviction of non-students from their living quarters and last week's 45 percent devaluation of the rupiah.

Police spokesmen said four of the students were detained by police for questioning and later by the military.

"No one is being held now," a central Jakarta military command spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Saturday night, denying that the affair had anything to do with devaluation. "It was a purely internal conflict," he said.

The early morning demonstration, at a University of Indonesia dormitory in the capital's plush Menteng District, took place one day after Indonesian President Suharto had toured city markets to check on prices and deny reports of unrest following the devaluation.

Students in the dormitory said the discontent had arisen even before the September 12 devaluation because police had announced their intention to evict residents who were non-students, or who had finished their studies.

They said they had raised banners outside the dormitory building asking that police let them settle the problem of non-students themselves and two posters reading "devaluation makes the people suffer" and "the people are asked to understand while the wealthy have their money in foreign bank accounts."

The students also handed out leaflets to passerby before riot police arrived. The first known open demonstration against the devaluation took place in the West Javanese University city of Bandung during a visit French President Francois Mitterand Wednesday.

MALAYSIAUMNO ASSEMBLY PLEDGES TO SUPPORT MAHATHIR POLICY

BK191530 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The 37th General Assembly of the United Malays National Organization, UMNO, today expressed support for all government efforts to help revive the economy. In the motion of thanks to the president for the opening address, the assembly pledged to support the leadership and its efforts to unite the various races in the country.

The 7-point resolution was approved unanimously by the 1,415 delegates. Eleven speakers participated in the debate of the resolution since yesterday. The resolution also expressed gratification to the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, for his role in the international arena and raising economic and political issues. This has made Malaysia well known internationally. Another point in the resolution is to support for a government's effort to assimilate Islamic values in the administration until it becomes a way of life among the society. The assembly also expressed support for all efforts to eradicate antisocial activities like drug abuse. The delegates pledged to assist the government in all efforts for the benefit of the people in line with the slogan "Tradition of serving the people."

UMNO ASSEMBLY VOTES TO EXTEND NEP BEYOND 1990

BK201006 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The 37th General Assembly of the United Malay National Organization, UMNO, has voted unanimously for the continuing of efforts to eradicate poverty and the restructuring of society beyond 1990. This should be done to ensure socioeconomic justice and national unity among the country's multiracial population.

The more than 1,400 delegates felt that these efforts should continue even though the New Economic Policy is due to end in 1990. A resolution on the economy says the government should take stern actions against those who criticize the New Economic Policy and its objectives as well as impede its implementation. The delegates also urged the government to carry out a detailed study on the achievements of the policy so far.

The resolution says that stress should be placed on using local resources including raw materials, manpower, and capital for maximum productivity.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS MINISTERS TO DISPOSE OF SHARES

BK210955 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] The government has directed all ministers, deputy ministers, and parliamentary secretaries to dispose of all their shares that they own. They would not be allowed to be involved in any share transactions in the future. The prime minister made this announcement after closing the 37th UMNO [United Malays National Organization] General Assembly in Kuala Lumpur yesterday. He said that they would be given time to sell off their shares. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the majority of the ministers had already declared their assets except for the newly appointed ones.

The prime minister also said that the government had looked at problems in approving applications from foreigners to invest in the country. It was found the process involved too much bureaucracy which discouraged the investors. As such, the government had decided to do away with certain procedures such as conditions regulating expatriates working in the companies to be set up by the investors. However, the government will determine the number of such works and will exempt them from having to renew their work permits annually.

The prime minister says he will announce the new conditions for foreign investment on the 30th of this month when he meets American investors in the United States. The cabinet committee on investment has decided that the conditions be made clear-cut and relaxed. Among the new conditions, he said, there is no regulation on the employment of foreign workers and the equity participation of a foreign partner can exceed 50 percent.

On the Commonwealth, the prime minister said Malaysia was not studying its withdrawal from the body but studying the benefits derived from being a member. He said that more and more countries which have long remained in the Commonwealth were ready to turn their backs on it in favor of other organizations.

SINGAPORE

BURMESE PREMIER, LEE KUAN YEW SPEAK AT DINNER

BK191524 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Singapore and Burma have expressed their desire to strengthen existing ties of friendship and cooperation. Mr Lee Kuan Yew, speaking at a dinner at the Istana [Palace] in honor of the visiting Burmese prime minister, U Maung Maung Kha, noted that both countries have been good friends and that there are no issues which divide them. He said that this friendship has grown and matured with the years. U Maung Maung Kha's visit puts the two countries closely in touch. Mr Lee said Singapore holds Burma up as an [word indistinct] friend and cooperation between them has increased gradually. He said the ties would grow and multiply with time.

The prime minister said Southeast Asia is going through a difficult period. All countries in the region are working together in ASEAN to help each other through a rough time. In their separate ways, Burma and Singapore have worked for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He said Singapore respects Burma's uncompromising policy of nonalignment. Burma withdrew from the Nonaligned Movement after the Havana summit in 1979 had a sobering effect on the radicals of the movement because it helped the truly nonaligned to press for a return of the movement to its original aims.

In his speech, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha expressed confidence that his visit will deepen mutual understanding and further strengthen the existing ties of friendship between Burma and Singapore. He said the frequent exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries has allowed personal contacts to be expanded and an exchange of views on matters of common interests. He also looks forward to becoming of Singapore's industrial development and economic productivity.

GOVERNMENT, IMF AGREE TO LOWER DEBTS CEILING

HK171025 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 86 p 3

[By reporter Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have agreed to impose a lower ceiling on Philippine foreign borrowings over the next 18 months compared to the level of borrowings allowed under the previous standby arrangement.

Under the proposed new 18-month program with the IMF, which is expected to be approved shortly by the Fund's executive board, the country's short-term external debts will be limited to \$9,050 million during the period Sept. 30, 1986 to March 31, 1987.

In addition, non-concessional external borrowings with initial maturities of one to 12 years will be limited to \$1,400 million up [as published] March 31, 1987. Of this total, not more than \$300 million should be in the one- to five-year maturity range.

These amounts however exclude possible increases in the country's medium- and long-term debts resulting from multilateral debt rescheduling.

Compared to the previous levels agreed with the IMF under the 1984 standby arrangement, Philippine external borrowings will be slightly constricted.

Under the previous agreement, the short-term external indebtedness over the program period was pegged at \$9,649 million, the total as of end-June 1984.

For external borrowings of one to 12 years, the ceiling agreed then was \$1,800 million of which not more than \$300 million should be in the one- to five-year maturity range.

These ceilings on foreign borrowings will have to be met at the end of every quarter starting Sept. 30 (with Oct. 31 as an alternative date), through Dec. 31 and March 31, 1987.

Ceilings for the subsequent quarters in 1987 will be determined after the first program review.

The government and the fund's staff mission have agreed that these limits on external borrowings are in line with the country's balance of payments (BOP) estimates and financing needs.

The lower level of external borrowings is also consistent with the desire of the government to reduce the ratio of external debt service to foreign exchange earnings over the medium term.

This year, the government has projected an overall BOP surplus of \$1,167 million after rescheduling, principally coming from additional borrowings.

Without rescheduling, the government expects a deficit of \$789 million compared to \$1,782 million in 1985 despite the projected current account surplus of \$283 million. This is because a net capital outflow of \$1,072 million is projected this year, mainly to pay for a number of medium- and long-term loans acquired by the country in the previous years.

Total outstanding short-term external debt of the country at the end of June this year was estimated at \$8,787 million compared to the end-March level of \$9,096 million.

Philippine foreign exchange liabilities at the end of the first semester totaled \$26,483 million of which \$9,228 million was accounted for by the banking sector while \$16,786 million was accounted for by the non-banking sector.

Based on Central Bank data, the estimated debt-service-to-foreign exchange-receipt ratio will rise from 33 percent this year to 52 percent next year, to 54 percent in 1988, 45 percent in 1989 and 46 percent in 1990 even after rescheduling.

CPP REBUKES AQUINO'S ACCEDING TO IMF 'DICTATES'

HK200120 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[By Ibarra C. Mateo]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) said yesterday that President Aquino, in acceding to the "dictates" of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, has shown the rightist nature of her administration.

The CPP said that the limitations of the Aquino government have become more evident in her handling of economic policies, citing her moves to convert foreign debts into equity in local corporations and to liberative [as published] imports.

President Aquino's policy thrust is to maintain the export-import orientation of the economy, concentrate on agriculture, rely on foreign investment and aid, and keep wages low, the CPP said. "The land reform she has promised is nowhere near implementation."

The CPP said the Reagan government has reason to expect that the Aquino government will not depart from the previous established patterns of "semi-colonial ties" with the United States and that results of the visit will be to the satisfaction of the U.S. officials.

The Reagan administration is not leaving anything to chance and is "subtly and crudely" pressuring President Aquino to show how much is at stake, the CPP said in the Sept. 11 issue of its official organ, The Nation.

"It, (Aquino visit) was invariably a mission of mendicancy and puppetry," the CPP said.

COMMUNISTS DRAFT CONDITIONS FOR CEASE-FIRE

HK200337 Hong Kong AFP in English 0332 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 20 (AFP) -- Communist rebel negotiators have sent a working draft of their conditions for a ceasefire to chief government negotiator Jose Diokno, a newspaper reported here Saturday. The draft was sent to Mr. Diokno while he was receiving medical treatment in the United States last month, the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER quoted a lawyer working as counsel to the insurgents' negotiating panel as saying.

The communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) coalition said in the draft that they wanted troops to remain in their barracks at town centers, local armies and paramilitary forces disbanded, and police control returned to mayors, the daily reported. Mr. Diokno, who returned from the United States two weeks ago, and the NDF lawyers could not be reached for comment.

The INQUIRER said the NDF panel and Mr. Diokno would meet before the two other members of the government panel, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and Chief Auditor Teopisto Guingona return from the United States where they are accompanying President Corazon Aquino on an official visit.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and military officials have opposed the NDF demands but there has been no word from Mrs. Aquino, whose call for a 30-day ceasefire before she left Monday was rejected by the NDF.

NDF OFFICIAL WELCOMES AQUINO STATEMENT

HK200122 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] A lawyer of the National Democratic Front's [NDF] peace negotiating panel yesterday welcomed a statement of President Aquino in Washington saying she had instructed former Sen. Jose W. Diokno to pursue the peace talks on his own while she and the other government negotiators are in the United States.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and COA Chairman Teofisto Guingona of the government panel are in the US with Mrs. Aquino.

The President also said that she had asked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos to meet with Diokno and discuss the possible inclusion of the military in the Government negotiating panel. "This would, in effect, speed up the negotiations," the President said, "so that the ground rules could be set up."

Mrs. Aquino made the remark at a press conference in Washington the other day.

"Certainly, the NDF has been asking the government to attend to the setting up of the ground rules," Romeo Capulong, one of the two NDF panel lawyers, told the 'Chronicle'. He said that his clients have been waiting for the Government to act on the NDF's proposal for immunity and safety guarantees submitted on Aug. 19. The proposals include the setting up of an office for the NDF panel and residences for the negotiators, their staff and security personnel.

They were also eagerly awaiting the setting up of a secretariat, Capulong said, which would pre-suppose that both parties shall hold dialogues continuously in a fixed venue.

On the matter of including military officers in the Government's panel, Capulong said, "I don't want to pre-empt the position of Satur Ocampo and Tony Zumel (the NDF negotiators) on that."

He added, however, that by informal arrangement between the two panels, the consent of the other side must be secured before other parties included in the talks.

"The premise, of course, is that both sides have the right to choose their own members," he said. "But from the start of the peace talks, there was an informal arrangement that the consent of the other side must be secured before anyone can be brought into the panel."

MISUARI REPORTED CONSOLIDATING MUSLIM FORCES

HK220625 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Sep 86 p 8

[By Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Muslim secessionist leader Nur Misuari and his Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) forces are back in "war" readiness as in 1973 when they were strongest.

This was learned yesterday from military and civilian observers who said that the recent meeting between President Corazon Aquino and Misuari on Jolo, Sulu has improved Misuari's stock and has given him an opportunity to consolidate and reorganize his forces in order to pursue the MNLF goal of secession of the Muslim areas in the south from the country.

Two big crates of ammunition for high-powered firearms, believed intended for Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) members in Central Mindanao, meanwhile, were discovered yesterday by Philippine Coast Guard operatives in the cabin of a motorlaunch officer at the local port, Tony Rimando reported.

Lt. George Apaga, Cotabato Coast Guard station commander, said the motorlaunch, the M/L Aida, was bound for the coastal town of Balabagan, Lanao del Sur, when Coast Guard boarding team members on routine inspection discovered the ammunition with the help of a metal detector while passing through the cabin of the boat skipper who was not identified.

Lt. Apaga said the ammunition consisted of 1,600 bullets for M-16 Armalite rifles, 900 bullets for .30 caliber Garand rifles or machineguns, and 140 bullets of 7.62 millimeter of M-14 and AK-47 assault rifles.

It was also gathered that the fighting capability of the Bangsa Moro Armed Forces (BMAF) has been bolstered by the return from exile of 200 foreign-trained commanders and those who have surrendered earlier to government authorities.

During a consultative meeting presided by Misuari on Sept. 16 at barangay Cabcaban, Sumisip, Basilan, about 30 former top MNLF commanders belonging to the "MNLF Top 90" who were trained abroad also rejoined the forces of Misuari.

It was learned that with this consolidation of MNLF forces, the secessionists would now junk any move for "autonomous government" and instead pursue their original bid of creating Mindanao, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi, Jolo, Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat, Zamboanga peninsula, Cotabato, South Cotabato and Palawan provinces as a separate Muslim state.

MNLF and BMAF troops have now an estimated 2,000 to 15,000 fully armed rebels deployed in strategic islands of Region 9, it was reported.

MISUARI ON UNITY, SELF-RULE IN MINDANAO

HK200126 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] In Zamboanga City, Moro National Liberation Front chairman Nur Misuari yesterday [19 September] sought unity with the Christian population in the southern Philippines. He said Mindanao is for all indigenous groups regardless of creed, religion, or origin. Misuari aired the call during a meeting with Zamboanga City acting Mayor (Julius Cesar Atuloco). Misuari's call for Muslim-Christian unity came amid newspaper reports that Christians in the Zamboanga peninsula have started to arm themselves and train in guerrilla fighting secretly in anticipation of an armed showdown with the MNLF.

Misuari also confirmed the establishment of a provisional government in MNLF strongholds. However, he said, that is only temporary, and part of the preparations for a permanent institution in anticipation of the outcome of the negotiations with the government for self-determination.

In a separate interview, Misuari also said the final arrangement for the start of negotiations for the settlement of the Mindanao problem under the auspices of the 46-member organization of Islamic conference will be made in Jolo, Sulu. [sentence as heard] In an interview, the MNLF leader said he will sit down with both the negotiation panel of the MNLF and the government during the meeting. Misuari also said he will invite the world press to cover the event. He said the final meetings to consolidate preparations for the negotiations will take place after his series of consultation dialogues with other MNLF groups in the different provinces of Mindanao.

MNLF FEUD MAY ERUPT INTO 'FRATERNAL GENOCIDE'

HK200123 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Sep 86 p 2

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] A leader of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Party (BMIP) has warned that fighting between Nur Misuari's men and the combined forces of fundamentalist leader Hashim Salamat and Dimas Pundato might escalate into a fraternal genocide in Mindanao.

Datu Firdausi Abbas, secretary-general of the BMIP, said that more armed encounters are expected in the next few days as the breakaway groups of Salamat and Pundato have agreed to join forces.

Abbas said a summit meeting between Salamat's Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Pundato's MNLF reformist group is going on in a secret camp in Maguindanao province.

Salamat's forces, estimated at 17,000 regulars, operate five training and rebel camps in Maguindanao, Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat provinces.

Abbas said these forces would prevent Misuari from entering the mainland.

"We will never recognize Misuari as the sole leader of the Bangsa Moro people," Abbas said. "How could a Tausog rule over the Maguindanaons and the Maranaws?"

The emerging of the proautonomy forces of Salamat and Pundato was inevitable, Abbas said. He said Salamat and Pundato, both former vice-chairman of Misurai in the MNLF, view secession as impractical. They believe that autonomy is the only solution to the 14-year Mindanao conflict.

Abbas said the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) only supports autonomy and had, in fact, issued a resolution three years ago in Fes, Morocco asking the three MNLF factions to form a single panel to negotiate for autonomy in Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano is meeting with Salamat and Pundato in Jeddah this week.

Tamano was instructed by President Aquino to invite the two other MNLF leaders to join the Muslim peace talks.

Pundato and Salamat went to Saudi Arabia a few weeks ago to discuss the Mindanao problem with the OIC.

MILF HEAD READY FOR PEACE TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

HK220153 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] The exiled leader of a rebel Muslim group said he is ready to meet President Aquino's government for peace talks. A joint statement by Hashim Salamat, chairman of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF], and Deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano said the government has invited Hashim to a dialogue to resolve the so-called Muslim problem in the country. The statement followed a meeting in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, between Tamano and Hashim, whose movement seeks autonomy for the Muslim population of the southern Philippines. The meeting was headed by the secretary of the Muslim World League (Abdullah Omar Nasiff). Hashim has lived in the Middle East for several years and is now based in Saudi Arabia.

MILITARY SAID TO BE ARMING MEMBERS OF CPLA

HK220525 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 19 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[By Cordillera News and Features]

[Text] Kalinga-Apayao -- Officers of the Central Operations Command of the New People's Army (NPA) in the Cordillera recently announced that the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) received several high-powered rifles from military men.

According to Ka Benjie, a leading Igorot NPA cadre, eight armed men led by a certain Captain Hernandez of the Philippine Army arrived in Bugnay, Kalinga-Apayao at about noon last September 7. They were on board a pick-up truck owned by the Ministry of Public Works and Highways. Hernandez and his men allegedly had a closed-door conference with Conrado Balweg and other officers of the CPLA.

Villagers from Bugnay said Hernandez and his group left behind four automatic rifles. Two of which were baby Armalites, one long M-16, and one Galil assault rifle -- the kind made famous by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and the Ramists [Reform of the Armed Forces Movement] during the February uprising. The Galil assault rifle was allegedly test-fired by CPLA Commander Blante in the river below the village at 3 p.m.

The Central Operations Command of the NPA-Cordillera also decried the way by which the government was allegedly resorting to "Panamin-tactics" [Presidential Assistant on National Minorities] to woo the people of Bugnay who belong to the Butbut tribe and buy their loyalty. Last September 10, helicopters landed in Bugnay and unloaded several cases of lipstick, plastic beads, and tape recorders, among other things. "Bugnay is now being isolated from the Butbut tribe," Ka Benjie said.

Other villages of the Butbut tribe were reportedly questioning the villagers of Bugnay for accepting gifts from the government which were mere trifles compared to Panamin bribes which they refused to accept during their struggle against the Chico dams.

The NPA-Cordillera is skeptical about the future talks between Conrado Balweg and President Aquino. According to other leading members of the Central Operations Command, the talks will be just a forum through which Balweg shall try to project himself and the CPLA as the main revolutionary force in the Cordillera.

Cesar Barona, alias Ka Yukan of the NPA, said his group obtained "class a" information saying the CPLA forces under the leadership of Moises Lingayo, alias Ka Angat, will conduct joint operations with the military against the NPA in several districts of Abra and Kalinga. This has led to heightened tension between both groups.

Meanwhile, more officers of the CPLA returned to the NPA after determining that the program being implemented by the CPLA high command was "collaborating with the enemy."

According to Ka Benjie, the latest to return to the NPA fold was Ka Bandon, platoon commanding officer of the Lumabaya Force.

Ka Bandon and several others returned to the NPA after they questioned the CPLA high command why they were holding a dialogue with the government while the conditions they set for peace talks were not even granted.

ENRILE AGAINST U.S. ROLE IN FIGHTING REBELS

OW220815 Tokyo KYODO in English 0801 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 22 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the Philippines should not expect the U.S. Government to play a role in fighting the communist-led rebellion and advised President Corazon Aquino not to order an immediate military offensive against the rebels when she returns from her eight-day visit to the United States this week.

Speaking at a breakfast forum in Manila Monday, Enrile said Aquino will pay a "political cost" by giving the "wrong impression" that she got instructions from the United States to order an immediate offensive against the rebel New People's Army (NPA). "I don't think she'll come back and unsheath the sword rather than lose the rosary," he said. "I don't think she'll do that. I would advise her not to. I think we should pursue the dialogue and work out a peaceful solution."

Enrile said the Philippines should only expect the United States to honor its security commitments through the mutual defense treaty and the military bases agreement. The United States agreed to give 900 million dollars in aid to the Philippines over a five-year period in exchange for continued use of two of its major overseas bases when the agreement, which is due to expire in 1991, was renegotiated in 1983.

Economic problems plaguing the seven-month old Aquino government have dominated the talks between the Philippine president and U.S. officials.

Aquino has said that she will use "force against force" on the rebels if talks collapse.

Enrile warned that the Philippines may turn into another Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos or Nicaragua if the Americans are allowed to influence Philippine counter-insurgency policies. "It would be rather unfortunate if we allow other countries and other political minds and political authorities to intervene and even tell us how to deal with our own problems in our own country, dealing with our own people," he said.

The Aquino government and the leftwing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF), have held preliminary talks aimed at tending the 17-year rebellion.

The outspoken defense minister, who has openly expressed doubt over the outcome of the talks, said the rebels do not appear to be interested in the peace talks by rejecting an unconditional 30-day ceasefire offered by government negotiators earlier this month. "They are using this time, this negotiation as a period of rest and a period of consolidation," Enrile said.

Enrile, who led the civilian-backed military revolt that toppled the 20-year rule of Ferdinand Marcos last February and installed Aquino, said that the insurgency has "steadily grown" since the revolt because of the "new-found liberality" of the new government. However, he said, there is a "new current" of anti-communist sentiment sweeping throughout the country and that the people are "getting polarized."

"You are either for the radical left or not," Enrile said. He added that the military is the "single organization" that can thwart communist victory in the Philippines. "If they can destroy the military organization...the road is open to them to march to Malacanang (presidential palace), and with due respect to Mrs. Aquino, not even her own popularity will be able to stop the onrush," he said.

Enrile said that there should be no delusion that the insurgency can be solved "simply because of peace talks or do-gooding," adding that political, economic and social solutions to the rebellion alone will fail without the military component.

ENRILE SAYS \$150 MILLION FOR USE OF BASES

BK200214 Manila PNA in English 0127 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 20 (OANA/PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has clarified that the 150 million U.S. dollars received by President Aquino Thursday [18 September] in Washington was not aid but a payment by the U.S. Government for the use of the military bases in the Philippines.

I am clarifying this because our people might think that we are receiving a charity from the U.S. Government, Enrile said.

He added: We are not receiving that \$150 million dollars as a matter of charity. That is compensation for the military bases and I think it should be observed in that line.

Enrile said the only new money the Americans gave during the visit of President Aquino was the extra 20 million dollars allocated for purchase of medicines. I think that is the only aid so far that had been given by the U.S., he said.

The defense chief made it clear that the 150 million dollars is a legal obligation of the U.S. under the military bases agreement between the Philippines and the United States. Under the agreement, the U.S. is obligated to pay the Philippines 900 million dollars from 1985 to 1989 for the use of U.S. facilities in the Philippines.

Aside from Clark and Subic bases, the Americans have three smaller communication facilities in the country. These are Wallace Air station based in La Union, Camp O'Donnell transmitting station in Capas Tarlac and the John Hay Airbase in Baguio City.

REPORT SAYS MILITARY'S PATIENCE 'WEARING THIN'

HK220516 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 22 Sep 86 p 3

[By Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Excerpt] The recent spate of fresh attacks by New People's Army (NPA) rebels on military installations and public buildings, as well as ambushes on government troops and civilians has prompted officials to shift to "active defense" operations in NPA-infested areas.

Camp Aguinaldo sources told NEW DAY that the patience of the military chain is fast wearing thin -- if it hasn't worn out already -- over this recent wave of insurgent "depredations" and only its commitment to Philippine President Corazon Aquino's bid to achieve a ceasefire through negotiations makes up the fragile thread holding it from action.

Officially, the only indications of stepped-up military operations are its pursuit operations against NPA bands who had initiated attacks on military outposts recently.

The most recent attack was at midnight Wednesday. A Philippine constabulary detachment in sitio San Francisco, barangay Kalian, San Pablo City, was raided by an estimated 150 rebels in two trucks. When the smoke had cleared, a militiaman lay dead while seven wounded. At least 20 firearms were carted away by the attackers.

What made the attack ominous was that the fight was taken right up to the very doorstep of a military detachment, utilizing conventional warfare attack patterns, and carried out right inside the town proper. Previously, it was thought that the NPA specialized mainly in ambushes of unsuspecting military convoys along deserted highways, assassination of abusive local government officials, and occasional "agaw-armas" snatchings.

The attack in San Pablo, however, carried a different undertone. "It's as if they are really bent on displaying a show of strength in the provinces... particularly while the peace talks are going on," commented one ranking officer. "That was a daring attack that could very well have gone wrong for them in San Pablo. Clearly, they're out to prove something."

The normally cool and understated Armed Forces chief of staff, Gen Fidel V. Ramos, seemed sore over the escalating armed activities of the NPA. Speaking to newsmen last Wednesday, Ramos lashed out at the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and NPA for persisting in a systematic program of violence and terrorism while issuing "beautiful" statements regarding peace and reconciliation to the media. It was Ramos's most strongly worded statement to date regarding the ongoing peace efforts between the Aquino government and the National Democratic Front (NDF), the political arm and negotiating force of the insurgency movement.

"We in the armed forces wonder about the terroristic activities of the CPP/NPA in relation to the NDF's statements on reconciliation and peace because certainly, these statements do not in any way correspond and are not consistent with their activities in the field," he observed.

And for the first time, the usually circumspect Ramos hinted at his growing disenchantment with the prospects of a ceasefire with the rebels. As far as the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] is concerned, he said, "There is no ceasefire with the communist rebels other than those negotiated on the local level based on the guidelines of government authorities which have the approval of President Aquino and in which the NAFF [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] took part in the preparation thereof."

"We would also like to assure our people that the NAFF will not hesitate to hit hard if this is necessary to protect the populace," Ramos added.

Defense Minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, true to form, also cast doubt on the insurgents' sincerity in negotiating for peace while initiating attacks on government troops. "Who is really creating trouble?" Enrile said in a popular talk show Thursday night. "Who is killing soldiers? Not the military since we are even holding back our soldiers from attacking anyone of them. And then they talk about their willingness to talk peace? I think the Filipino people have a good idea who is lying and who is telling the truth." [passage omitted]

PAPER CLAIMS PROOF OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS ON BASES

HK210916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0910 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 21 (AFP) -- A leading Manila newspaper Sunday said it has obtained official U.S. documents allegedly confirming that nuclear and chemical weapons have been stored at two U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The U.S. Embassy here, following U.S. Government policy, refused to comment on the report by THE MANILA CHRONICLE.

The daily said a 1984 manual of the commander-in-chief, U.S. Pacific Command (CinCPac) based in Hawaii "was careful not to admit" the presence of nuclear arms at the Philippine bases "but indicated that these weapons were there." It said supervising nuclear and chemical weapons was among the functions of CinCPac listed in the manual obtained by the daily, which linked this to earlier reported contingency measures for nuclear accidents at the bases.

The daily said U.S. Navy records showed that ships and submarines that can carry nuclear missiles have regularly docked at Subic Naval Base west of here across Manila Bay, adding that Subic had a "nuclear submarine port." Subic and nearby Clark Air Base are the largest U.S. bases in foreign countries. Several U.S. military facilities are located across the Philippines, a U.S. colony in the first half of this century.

U.S. embassy spokeswoman Mary Carlin, asked about the newspaper report, said: "It is officially U.S. policy that we will neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons."

CON-COM PASSES ANTINUCLEAR, ABORTION PROVISIONS

BK200344 Manila PNA in English 0109 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Manila Sept. 20 (OANA/PNA) -- Nuclear weapons will be banned from the Philippines. This policy will be incorporated in the 1986 constitution being drafted by the Constitutional Commission (CONCOM) whose members are bent on protecting the country from nuclear attack. The provision, approved by a unanimous vote of 26, states:

The Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues the policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory.

The provision is contained in Section 4 of the draft article on the declaration of principles.

Submitted by Christian Monsod, the approved provision is a compromise among the members of sponsoring committee headed by Committee Vice Chairman Gregorio Tiongson, the cause-oriented bloc and the conservatives. The original draft sought to ban any nuclear device within the country's territory.

As worded, the approved provision limits the prohibition to nuclear weapons only and nuclear wastes. It does not ban nuclear plants or nuclear medicines. Approval of Section 4, as amended, removed the controversial section in the article. The anti-nuclear weapon ban is self-executory and does not need any congressional action.

Thursday, the CONCOM deleted the controversial provision on the U.S. military bases in Section 3.

The CONCOM, however, approved the provision to be included in the transitory provision that would allow the existence of U.S. military bases up to 1991, after which the president is given the option to abrogate the military U.S. agreement or to renegotiate for a new treaty in accordance with a procedure prescribed in the new constitution. That provision reads:

After the expiration of RP [Republic of the Philippines] -U.S. bases agreement in 1991, foreign military bases, troops and facilities shall not be allowed in Philippine territory, except under the terms of a treaty duly concurred in by the Senate, and when Congress so requires, ratified by a majority of the votes cast by the people in a referendum held for that purpose and recognized as a treaty by the contracting party.

Also today, the CONCOM approved Section 9 of the article under consideration which precludes the enactment of any law legalizing abortion. The anti-abortion provision reads:

The state recognizing the sanctity of family life and shall protect and strengthen the family as a basic social institution. [sentence as received] It shall equally protect the life of the mother and the life of the unborn from conception. The natural and primary right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency and the development of moral character shall receive the support of the state.

Constitutionalization of the anti-abortion policy would also ban the use of some contraceptives.

ANTIMILITARY, ANTICOMMUNIST RALLIES HELD

BK211241 Hong Kong AFP in English 1225 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 21 (AFP) -- Peaceful anti-military and anti-communist rallies here Sunday marked the anniversary of the 1972 imposition of martial law in the Philippines by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

Although police and troops were on full alert, Manila remained calm as President Corazon Aquino continued a visit to the United States. She is due back Thursday.

Radical and centrist Aquino backers estimated by police at 4,000 gathered at a downtown Manila church square to protest the alleged continuation of military abuses after the February uprising that ended 20 years of rule by Mr Marcos. A large yellow streamer carried by protesters said: "Remove the remnants of fascism in the country; remove Enrile."

Businessman Firmo Tripon, one of the rally speakers, accused Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile of sabotaging current peace talks between communist rebels and the government, and led the crowd in chanting "Remove Enrile."

The National Democratic Front (NDF), the communist political alliance currently engaged in exploratory peace talks with Mrs Aquino, distributed a statement at the rally saying it was still willing to continue negotiations. Despite its rejection of a 30-day ceasefire offered by Mrs Aquino, the NDF said it "remains committed to pursue the peace talks with the Aquino government as well as to find ways of immediately abating the armed clashes between the New People's Army (NPA), and NDF member, and government forces. [as recieved]

Mr Enrile, whose mutiny against his longtime ally Mr Marcos had sparked the largely bloodless pro-Aquino uprising, has been at odds with radicals in the Aquino coalition government. The cabinet's public squabbles ground to a halt before Mrs Aquino left, after she apparently imposed discipline among her vocal ministers.

Meanwhile, Marcos supporters estimated by police at 1,000 held a "prayer rally" at the gates of Fort Bonifacio, the army headquarters in suburban Manila, and called for a nationwide anti-communist campaign. Marcos supporters, whose attempt to stage a coup July 6 fizzled in two days, have recently stressed the anti-communist theme in place of their demand for the return of Mr Marcos from his exile in Hawaii.

Mr. Marcos has been indefinitely barred by the Aquino government from returning, and no third country has agreed to accept him.

A leaflet distributed at the pro-Marcos rally accused five members of the Aquino cabinet of being communists, a charge brushed aside by the president.

A Filipina matron who said she had visited Vietnam and Cambodia told the crowd that communists eat children and rape women, and called on Mrs. Aquino to support the anti-communist cause.

More on Antimilitary Rally

HK220239 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Some 500 leftist groups from various sectors held a rally to protect what they termed military terrorism against ordinary citizens. The rally was held at Plaza Miranda to commemorate the declaration of martial law in 1972. The protesters accused Defense Minister Juan Ponce-Enrile and Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos of violating Filipinos' human rights. The demonstrators, led by the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance], denounced the demolition of squatter shacks in slum areas by the military and violence employed against striking workers which they likened to that displayed during the regime of former President Marcos.

More on Anticommunist Rally

HK220147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Some 27,000 anticommunist people from various groups demonstrated yesterday [21 September] in Manila to protest the soft stance of President Aquino's government against the communist insurgency. They urged the government to take strong and decisive action against the communist rebellion. Rally speakers, including former members of parliament and cause-oriented groups, said the communist insurgency is a stumbling block to progress and development in the Philippines. The rally was attended by families of military personnel at Fort Bonifacio and by religious groups and supporters of ousted President Marcos. The rally had for its theme "God and Christianity." Rally leaders said it was for love of country and the preservation of democratic ideals that the rally was held.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF NEW PARTY

HK220543 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda announced yesterday that a new political party is being formed to resolve the conflict between the PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] and the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization].

President Aquino is expected to announce the details of the new party when she returns from the United States, Maceda said.

The party, which would "pool the leaders from both camps" is also opening its doors to former leaders of the Kilusang Bangong Lipunan (KBL).

Maceda said that since the PDP-LABAN and Unido "are impossible to merge," the formation of a new political party seems to be the only solution to get maximum benefits from the existing administrative machinery.

Maceda said the party is "accommodating former KBL leaders, especially those with undeniable political and ideological bases."

But he added that the accommodation of former KBL kingpins will be done on an individual basis to include only those who recognize the leadership of Mrs. Aquino and those who are interested in participating in future electoral exercise.

Maceda earlier reported that 20 loyalist leaders have seen him and other Cabinet officials expressing their recognition of the present government and of their interest to participate in elections, which are slated for May next year.

He mentioned a former senator from the south and six governors of the former KBL party, who he said have been Cabinet members like him. He said that he is one of those closely monitoring the activities of the loyalists.

At the rate loyalist leaders have been shifting allegiance, Macada said, he predicts not only the collapse of the loyalist movement but also the Marcos KBL party.

Asked about the newly-formed Partido ng Bayan, which includes Jose Ma Sison and Bernabe Buscayno, Maceda said the present government officially recognizes it but that it is separate from the Cabinet-endorsed party.

"For as long as Mrs. Aquino still has the popular support of the people, whatever party she forms will have the full backing of the citizenry," he added.

He said the PnB and other organized parties - which may possibly include the Liberal and Nacionalista parties -- may only get a few seats in the coming elections if they do not decided to join Mrs. Aquino's party.

Maceda said the Cabinet is still deciding whether to hold a national or local election in May, but added that the more important issue is a congressional election.

Maceda said it is likely that local and national elections will be synchronized.

LAUREL ON NEW CONSTITUTION, LOCAL ELECTIONS

HK181151 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel urged the prompt completion of a new constitution in order to speed up political normalization. Here is Marilou Linggad with more details.

[Begin recording] Laurel noted that the Constitutional Commission should have completed the constitution last 2 September; however, it is now 2 weeks past the deadline. He said that once the constitution is drafted, it has to be consolidated before we can have a regular government, one that is to move from the provisional government.

In his speech before the Public Relations Society of the Philippines at the Hotel Intercontinental, Laurel called on the media to solicit public opinion on needed changes so that such changes can be implemented immediately. He expressed regrets that some Con-Com members do not seem to understand the importance of such changes. [passage indistinct]

At the same time, Laurel also urged the holding of local elections, saying that local elections should have been held last May instead of appointing Officers in Charge. In response to Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Laurel said the appointment made by one person can never match the choice of voters. [end recording]

Further on Local Elections

HK220158 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said local elections are certain to be held within 60 days after the plebiscite on the new constitution. He said the polls will be held even if the new constitution is not ratified. Laurel said President Aquino has already indicated her consent to the holding of the local polls 60 days after the plebiscite. He said he and the president are willing to submit themselves to another presidential election if that is what the people want. He explained that it will not be necessary for the constitution to be ratified [words indistinct] the polls. However, he said it will be better if the constitution is first ratified since it is the best way to know the people's will.

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